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they are surely, and, as we think, justly judged. But whatever exceptional censures these men may merit or incur, the humanly great in them cannot fail of the world's best memory and worship. They are men of vast capacities, they can and do commit great sins; the sins, however, are merged in the magnificent worth of their general deserving, and in spite of their failings the heart of humanity throbs toward them as immortal benefactors. Bacon was one of those benefactors. Bacon had a great nature, a great human nature. If he sinned deeply, he confessed humbly; and despite of all the worst faults charged upon him, his character still ever remains grand to the intellectual and moral judgment, to the intellectual and moral imagination of the world: to this judgment and imagination the fondest of admirers may safely commit the character of the immortal Francis Bacon. To discuss it is almost to insult it.

- ART. X.—1. *The Early History of Michigan, from the First Settlement to 1815.* By E. M. SHELDON. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1856.
2. *Old Mackinaw; or the Fortress of the Lakes, and its Surroundings.* By W. P. STRICKLAND. Philadelphia: James Challen and Son. 1860.
3. *System of Public Instruction and Primary School Law of Michigan, with Explanatory Notes, &c.* Prepared by FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Lansing. 1852.
4. *Catalogue of the University of Michigan.* Ann Arbor. 1861.

NEXT to the interest to be derived from tracing the development of a remarkable individual character, we may place the pleasure and profit consequent upon a careful survey of the successive steps by which nations, or the separate states of a nation, have lifted themselves from a wild and savage condition to prosperity and power. And, as in the former case we

give more earnest heed to the early records of those lives which have come to greatest and best results, so in the latter we dwell longest upon the history of those regions which, with great natural capabilities, have received the most fortunate care.

The rise of the United States of America to place and prominence among the governments of the earth, is unprecedented and marvellous. Viewed in comparison with the long and tedious processes by which the countries of the Old World were gradually civilized, theirs is a brilliant and startling history; a verification, in a secular sense, of the prophecy, that "a nation shall be born in a day." But if this be noticeable in the States united, it is especially true of those single States which have more recently been added to the Union. The very latest accessions are too new to allow of any valuable judgment as to their promise; but of those which are still so young as to be included in the comprehensive term "Out West," there is much to learn that is inspiring and useful.

Michigan, in her early history, the most romantic and eventful of all the sisterhood, in her present condition of rapid and steady progress, and in her future promise of desirable position and unfailing resources, is well worthy the attention of the wise and thoughtful men of this age. Already is her fame so far established as to admit of looking up her antecedents and establishing her pedigree; a task which we find to have been carefully and lovingly performed in a book, published a few years ago, under the title of "The Early Days of Michigan."

These pages carry us back to the time when the capacities of the great Northwest began to be regarded with prudent eyes by the statesmen of the Old World, and their delegates in the New. By a kind of tacit agreement, this part of the continent had been left to the French; the English having appropriated the middle, and the Spanish the southern portions. The cheerfulness of disposition and restless spirit of adventure which characterize the French nation enable them to make light of the drawbacks of a cold and inhospitable climate; so we find them settling in their new territories with a good grace, and making the most of the few natural advantages they pos-

sessed. But that star of empire which had guided the daring wanderers to Canadian wilds still went before, and beckoned them westward, till it stood over the cradle of future promise, — the beautiful region of the Lakes.

It is a striking proof of the sagacity of the Indian race, that, without chart or compass, they always succeeded in selecting for their favorite places of meeting the most eligible positions in the whole range of their wanderings, — spots which were not only the best adapted to serve their own convenience, but as to which the superior knowledge and advanced needs of their successors have abundantly justified their selection. Accordingly, we find that the site of the present city of Detroit, and the site called Old Mackinaw, commanding the entrance to Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, were early known and occupied as head-quarters by the savages. From the war-songs and traditions of the various tribes, we gather that there had been many and cruel struggles for the possession and maintenance of these important points. But the “pale-faces” were welcomed by all, and the inducements offered in the way of trade gave to the French an easy and peaceable entrance.

Nor was this first success vitiated by subsequent imprudence. The French seem to have been kind and genial neighbors, indulgent and considerate masters. The early efforts of the Jesuits, among whom were Raymbault, Mesnard, Allouez, and Marquette, who not only labored, but died in the strife, had created a feeling of filial reverence toward the French king and his representatives in the hearts of the warlike but simple natives. It is curious to read of the innocent devices by which the French officials contrived to explain their ideas of justice to their untutored brethren; and in how frank and childlike a spirit their separate interests were harmonized. In fact, it was not till the jealousies arising between the different orders of Romish priests had begun to make trouble among diplomatists and officers, and the influence of the English had encroached upon the prosperity of the French traders, that the Indians awoke to a sense of the existence of “lords many,” and set their native shrewdness and duplicity at work to discover the stronger side, and to mark out their own consequent policy. But after these various interests had once come

into play, there was no further security ; and his was an unenviable position who stood at the head of Western affairs, in the feeble little fort at Detroit. The man who, in the most trying times, showed the best ability to meet and guide them, was M. de la Motte Cadillac, who held the post from 1696 to 1711, a period of fifteen years. He was appointed while Count Frontenac was Governor-General of Canada,—himself the best possible man for his place, whose very name was a word of power among the savages.

The letters of M. Cadillac to this functionary and to his successors are remarkable and intensely interesting productions. They describe the state of affairs in the little colony with the vivid freshness of a picture, while his account of the evil influence of the Jesuits, and his own constant endeavors to counteract their plans, show us a naïve simplicity and directness which, when brought into action, must have proved an awkward obstacle to those crafty and politic schemers.

It appears that, in order to secure the immense fur-trade of the Northwest for France, the merchants engaged in that traffic organized themselves into an association, known as "The Company of the Colony of Canada." The Directors of this Company were Jesuits, and sympathized strongly with their reverend brethren scattered throughout the West as missionaries. Their principal point was Michilimackinac, and it was for their interest that this post should be maintained, as in case of its abandonment the Indians would no longer make their annual visit to Montreal, with presents for the Governor-General. On the other hand, La Motte Cadillac, the first strong ruler at Detroit, was a Franciscan, and a cordial hater of the Jesuits. The chaplain of the fort was a Franciscan monk, and a house of Recollets was early established in the town. The missionary to the Indians was indeed a Jesuit, but that society could not hope to gain the chief power over such counteracting influences ; and hence their determined endeavor to destroy the post, especially as it might easily be placed in more direct communication with Montreal than Michilimackinac could possibly be in the event of an Indian war.

With these selfish motives at work, under the powerful machinery which the Jesuits always brought to bear upon any and

every opposing force, poor Cadillac led a weary and harassed life. The following extracts will give an idea of his mode of thought, as well as of his keen appreciation of his position. In speaking of his desire to induce the Indians of this region to settle at Detroit, from which locality they had been driven many years before by the Iroquois, he says :—

“It seems that God has raised me as another Moses, to go and deliver this people from captivity; or rather as Caleb, to bring them back to the country of their fathers,—to their ancient dwelling-place, of which there remained to them but a faint idea. Meanwhile, Mont-real plays the part of Pharaoh; he cannot see this emigration without trembling, and he arms himself to destroy it. But I hope the Count, noticing that he is a ferocious beast, without a guide and without light, will smooth my path and break through the impediments, only to inundate and submerge those who have the rashness to desire the overthrow of a design so just.”

In another place he speaks in plain terms of the machinations of the Jesuits, who were doing their best to destroy the settlement at Detroit. He writes to the Colonial Minister : “You wished me to be a friend of the Jesuits, and to have no trouble with them. After much reflection, I have found only three ways in which this can be accomplished. The first is, *to let them do as they please*; the second, *to do whatever they desire*; and the third, *to say nothing of what they do.*” And again : “I do my best to make the Jesuits my friends, wishing only to be theirs; but, if I dare say it, all impiety apart, it would be better to speak against God than against them; because, on the one side, a person might receive his pardon; but on the other, the offence, though doubtful, is never forgiven in this world, and would not be in the other, if their credit were as good there as it is in this country.”

But this brave and honest man could not long contend single-handed and single-hearted with the mass of influence arrayed against him. Not only were the Jesuits sworn to work his ruin, but the Directors of the Trading Company, and even the Governor-General and other high officers, joined the league, and procured his arrest and detention for trial at Quebec. This was in consequence of Cadillac's fearless exposure of frauds committed by men connected with these officers; for,

as is the case in almost all monopolies, the opportunity for self-aggrandizement at the expense of honesty proved a temptation too strong to be resisted. The extent of the conspiracy may be gathered from the reply of Count Pontchartrain, when Cadillac was explaining to him the situation of the parties concerned. "Pray stop," said he, "I shall soon believe that all who are in the employ of the Company at Detroit, and wish to retain you at Quebec, are the relatives of the three Directors, and also allied to the Governor-General."

This trial, which disclosed a reasonable amount of human depravity, resulted in the honorable acquittal of Cadillac, and his reinstatement in office. He resumed at once his cares and his patient endurance of them; and for the few years which remained of his public service he manifested an earnestness of spirit, and a large appreciation of the capabilities of his position, which increased its power and proved him to be in advance of his time and material. One of his first efforts, after establishing the post at Detroit, was to urge upon the Company the necessity of providing a seminary for the instruction of the children of the savages with those of the French; so that he may be considered as the first promoter of educational interests in Michigan. He also gave a large sum for the erection of a church in the little colony, and seems to have had ever before him the importance of mental and moral training for the improvement of individual and national character. He had the satisfaction of leaving the fort in a flourishing condition, and it continued to withstand the assaults of its various enemies till, by the surrender of Montreal in 1760, it passed, with Mackinaw and other less important posts, into the hands of the British.

Soon after their accession to power, the well-matured conspiracy of Pontiac had wellnigh deprived them of their long coveted possessions, and the effect of this attempt was to destroy their confidence in their Indian allies, rendering a life which was at best full of annoyance and hardship also burdened with anxiety and distrust. After an occupancy of several years, during which Detroit grew in size and importance, the treaty between England and the United States gave these frontiers to the latter. Prosperity now increased, but received

a severe check from a fire, which burned up the whole town, leaving the inhabitants houseless and homeless. With brave hearts they hastened to repair the evil, and content and peace once more settled upon the scene of so much strife and sorrow — for a little time; but with the war of 1812 came another struggle for a point so manifestly important. The short conflict with the British, and the cowardly surrender of General Hull, are painful subjects, which we hasten by, and would fain cover from the researches of history. But after a year of forced submission to foreign rule, Detroit was surrendered to General Harrison, to the great joy of the patriotic settlers.

With this happy consummation the early history of Michigan comes to a close. It is for us now to note her progress in the arts of peace, the helps and rewards which she offers to the industrious who cultivate her resources, the influence of these upon her prosperity, and the character of her people.

To the traveller who enters Michigan by either of her principal gateways, Detroit or Mackinaw, we would repeat with confidence the motto on her public seal, "*Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice.*" The beauties of the northern shore have been described by scores of writers, and are annually gazed upon by hundreds of delighted tourists. Mackinaw, the head and type of these gifts of nature, affords many charms to arrest and beguile the admiration of the visitor. The site of the mission of St. Ignace, the favorite home of the sainted Marquette, the ruins of the old fort, and the present quaint little town, are all comprised within an area of a few miles, and contain historical traces and associations which are full of mournful, yet pleasing interest. The beauty-loving eye could desire no fairer spot; the antiquarian finds here relics of a lost and buried time; and the political economist sees upon this quiet wave-washed shore the key to the whole Northwest, — the future Queen City of the Lakes.

Heretofore there has not been sufficient attention paid to remote probabilities in the laying out of new towns. The situation of Mackinaw, or rather of Old Mackinaw, demands the thoughtful regard of men of business and enterprise whose interests are identified with the prosperity of the West. Commanding as it does the entrance to three great lakes, sur-

rounded by flourishing free States, and with the yet undeveloped resources of immense tracts pressing down upon it from the North, this spot cannot fail to become the most accessible and important depot for trade west of New York. All the extensive pine forests of Northern Michigan must send their growth through the Straits of Mackinaw; all the future crops of grain which these upper countries are so eminently calculated to bring forth must in this manner seek the sea-board; while the vast mineral yield can find no other medium of transport. It is the "manifest destiny" of this now quiet retreat to receive the rich abundance of the Northwest, and send it with fresh impetus to the Atlantic shores. But while these advantages are plain for peaceful times, it were well to inquire into the prospects of this post in the event of a war,—especially a war with England. By looking at a common map it is easy to perceive that very few positions are so strong as this. Gibraltar, Singapore, and Panama only are parallels to the case in question. The island of Mackinaw could easily be made into an impregnable fortress; while the site upon the mainland stands out observant and self-defensive on every side. The natural stronghold for the possession of which the savage warrior, the sagacious French trader, and the well-disciplined English soldier alike strove, has not lost aught of its precedency by the closing around of a busy and successful population; it is equal to every emergency, and can meet every demand.

Meanwhile, this region will be famed for its objects of interest and its health-giving climate. The cool, bracing air will woo the invalid from the debilitating heat of a southern summer; the legends of a fanciful race will charm young hearts to new visions of beauty; and the artistic eye and cultivated mind will find in the scattered incidents of a holiday ramble the material for sunny pictures and delightful meditations.

In the southeastern part of the State, commanding the entrance to Lakes Erie and Huron, stands the city which has thus far attested the early-discovered importance of her situation,—Detroit,—the noble fruit of a seed planted and replanted in toil and blood, and cherished with a profound faith in its future growth and power. This prosperous city rises before

us, endued with the absorbing interest we feel for one who has "a story" in her life beyond the outward seeming. To those who know her history, her name is enveloped in tender memories, as soft and mournful as the hazy light of the Indian summer; and we no longer wonder that poets have sung and day-dreamers related the scenes of her early days, or that the commonest details take an air of romance as they approach those trying times. Hence we delight to read of this spot when its charms were first disclosed to the gaze of the white man; when the silence was unbroken, save by the wanderings of wild beasts and the still more stealthy tread of the hunter; when the peaceful river bore no heavier burden than the Indian's canoe; — or, further on, — when trade began to arouse the slumbering energies of its few inhabitants; when this same stream was alive with freighted boats, bearing their wealth of furs to the emissaries of the French king, and when nationality first spoke out in the floating banner of the *fleur de lis*; — later still, when the vivacity of French life and rule was succeeded by the sway of the energetic and far-seeing English, and the cross of St. George spread protection over fort and hamlet; when the sweet decorum of home-life had in it enough of border freedom to give variety and picturesque effect, and the inhabitants had time and opportunity to love and be happy; — and, latest of all, when this favored spot, not losing the benefits of Anglo-Saxon rule, but passing to a younger and more active branch of the all-conquering race, became the long-desired possession of the United States, the keystone of the arch through which the stream of Western prosperity flows steadily on, leaving golden sands upon the shore. The days of poetic incident are gone forever; but we would not change for these the hum of industry, the clash and din with which art comes up to the help of nature, and ennobles the commonest pursuits. More pleasing the long array of dingy storehouses and factories at the water's edge, than the picturesque hut of the Indian; more satisfying the forest of bare and slender masts, than the waving trees of old; more beautiful the quick-glancing sails of busy ships, than the light-floating, errandless bark canoe.

Perhaps our recent history affords no more complete picture

of the prosperous and happy condition of Detroit, than was witnessed on the night of September 20, 1860, the occasion of the arrival upon our shores of the heir to the British crown. All day the friendly work of preparation had gone on, and darkness revealed the display which patriotism had made under the direction of good feeling and good taste. Along the river, as far as the city spreads, lights flamed out from dock and shipping; the vessels within reach had been secured and advantageously stationed, while up and down went the swift-sailing sloops, hung with colored lamps from deck to masthead. The steamer which was to bear the Prince from his own dominions to ours, illuminated from stem to stern, waited at the opposite wharf, and sent forth sweet chords of music to beguile the lingering moments. On the Canadian shore, so near that it seems a part of our own, the churches and homes of Windsor were ablaze with light; and at short intervals the thunder of artillery was heard, starting each eager heart to a fuller throb of expectancy;—while with us flags floated in the night-wind, the emblems of the two friendly nations grouped harmoniously in the sight of all; and, as if to anticipate the sentiments of the entertainers, familiar mottos shone transparent from heads of ships, and decorated house-fronts. “Welcome, laddie, for your mither’s sake,” in words of living light, stood before his young eyes, his first greeting from the United States. Can those who were present ever forget the burst of enthusiasm which rose from the farther shore, when guns and bells and bands of music proclaimed that the royal youth had reached the limit of his inheritance, and embarked for a new country,—a shout which was taken up by thousands of strong voices among the people who waited for him, growing louder as the steamer ploughed her way across the river to the solemn strains of “God save the Queen,” and rising to a grand exultant chorus as his foot first pressed the soil of the American States. Even as we write, our pulse beats quicker at the recollection of that sublime manifestation of brotherhood,—a faint foreshadowing of the promised reign of universal peace and goodwill which the world now longs for and waits to see.

In apportioning the gifts of fortune to Michigan, Nature would seem to have relaxed her usually strict system of com-

pensation, and bestowed upon this favored spot not only peculiarly gracious surroundings, but all those treasures of vegetable and mineral wealth which would call other resources into use, and increase the prosperity of its inhabitants. In the northern part of the State, apparently inexhaustible mines of copper give employment and reward to hundreds of busy men. Just below this region, immense tracts of pine forest await the woodman's axe; the waters of the lakes yield abundance of fish, which are shipped to Eastern markets; and the earth brings forth every variety of fruit, grain, and esculent root, in liberal measure and of richest quality. The orchards of Michigan have long been famous for the most luscious of peaches, plums, and pears; the spiciest of apples grow in profusion, and are in great demand in less favored portions of the country; while the high prices at which the best Michigan wheat and flour are always sold attest the superior quality of her grain crops. Nor are the productions of warmer climates out of place in this accommodating atmosphere, made soft and genial by the vast bodies of water which nearly surround the State. Tobacco and the sugar-cane are cultivated with success; while the grape, in all its varieties, yields richly with careful nurture. Now that the rural districts are becoming more settled, and their capabilities better understood, many farmers make a specialty of some one branch of their occupation, for which they and their lands are the best fitted, and by this plan meet with the success which concentration of thought and action always brings. Some entire farms are devoted to grazing, and the stock is often of the best breeds, and developed under the most favorable circumstances. Others give their time and attention to the raising of fruit, and it is good for the eye to witness the perfection which may be attained in this department. Others again devote their fields to grain, and their sheaves are like the sheaf of Joseph, to which those of his brethren paid obeisance. In truth, there seems to be no useful production of the earth which may not find a home in Michigan, no natural advantage which is not there proffered.

The only element of beauty or utility lacking is that which belongs to mountains; but though we look in vain for their sublime presence, yet the scenery is by no means tame, nor

wanting in picturesque effect. The first settlers in the interior have all the same story to tell of the beauty of the oak openings which were the characteristic feature of the landscape. In these vast forests the trees, instead of presenting a dense growth, stood singly or in groups, like those of an English park; while weeds and underbrush were prevented by the annual fires kindled by the Indians, which swept through the whole country, destroying all tender life, and leaving only the sturdy trees. Underneath, the mossy sward lay green and soft as velvet, the prevailing tint being relieved by a profusion of many-colored blossoms. The wild-flowers of this region are the admiration of every lover of nature. It would seem as though there were some peculiarity in the atmosphere which gives to all natural objects a richer hue and softer shades of coloring. The sunsets of Michigan have been likened by travellers to those famed glories of Italian skies which inspired the pencil of Claude Lorraine. The Michigan rose retains its name when transplanted to other lands, and is made forever sacred by having been chosen to bloom upon the grave of Felicia Hemans; and one of England's loveliest daughters, amidst the splendors of a court ball; could find no richer garland for her fair head than a chaplet of autumn leaves from Michigan.

Beneath this beautiful surface lie the hidden treasures of the earth, — mines of coal long prophesied of by geologists, but now first brought to account, and newly-discovered salt-springs of greater strength than those of Western New York. Thus, with every inducement to honest labor and with unusual natural facilities for the transportation of its products, Michigan advances into the front rank of the Free States; her advantages being those which time and progress will only develop and increase.

We may now ask what is the character of the people so highly favored, and whether their intellectual culture keeps pace with their commercial prosperity, and the opportunities thereby afforded for general improvement.

The school system of Michigan is more perfect than that of any other State, unless Massachusetts be excepted, and its design is even more liberal than that of Massachusetts. In order to provide a settled fund for the establishment and perpetuation

of free schools, the first State Convention submitted to Congress a proposition, that one section in every township should be set apart for this purpose, which was approved of and made a law. The sale of these lands has created a large principal, the interest of which is distributed annually throughout the State, and is an ample provision for the educational needs of the people. By the terms of this law every township is divided into several school-districts, varying in size according to the number of inhabitants, in each of which there must be kept a free school during three months of the year, and if a longer term be desired, the tax to aid in meeting the expense is very small. Nor is the plan limited to the primary school. In sufficiently populous neighborhoods, several districts unite to form a graded union school, in which larger privileges can be secured, and a higher standard of scholarship attained. Some of the finest buildings in the State are those of the union schools, where everything calculated to refine the mind and to aid in simplifying knowledge is to be found, and where men of superior talents and training are called to preside. Here the student may receive a full preparation for college, and may even complete the studies of the first year of that course, while less advanced pupils find also a place and due attention. Next in the scale come the normal schools, adapted to fit teachers for the primary schools, and thus far conducted with excellent success.

But the chief glory of the State is her University, the history and system of which deserve thorough attention and consideration. The beginning of this institution may be dated as early as 1817, as we find from a curious document entitled, "An Act to establish the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania." Herein, amidst much quaintness of expression, we find liberality of sentiment, and as much generosity in plan as could be allowed at that early day; but the scheme does not seem to have proved feasible, and the matter rested till, in 1821, a step in advance was taken by the adoption of another act, vesting the government of the proposed institution in a Board of Trustees, twenty-one in number. But it was not till the admission of the Territory of Michigan into the Union as a State, that the University was placed upon its pres-

ent secure basis,—a part of that ordinance being the grant of two entire townships of land for the creation of the fund, which have proved so valuable that the present income is upward of forty thousand dollars. In the organization of the University the Board of Regents was appointed by the Legislature ; but in 1850 a change was made in the organic law, and the control was given to officers elected directly by the people. In other respects the plan continues unchanged. The organization provides for three departments,—that of Literature, Science, and the Arts, that of Medicine, and that of Law,—all of which are in successful operation. There is no provision for a theological department, nor is it probable that there ever will be, as the idea of a State institution does not admit the existence of any sectarian system.

Let us glance at the present condition of the University of Michigan, as displayed in the Catalogue for the year 1861. And in order that those who know comparatively nothing of its history may be apprised of its local habitation as well as its name, we will say a word of Ann Arbor, the place in which it is situated. This pleasant little city is distant only thirty-five miles from Detroit, the chief town in the State, and is upon the line of the Central Railroad, which renders it easy of access from all points. It is in the most hilly, and consequently the most healthy, part of the State ; and, from the same cause, the scenery in and around its limits is interesting and picturesque. There is not much done in the way of active business, the main dependence for prosperity being upon the University. The tone of society is above that of ordinary towns of the same size ; not only from the presence of so many cultivated men belonging to the Faculties, but also from the fact that families of wealth and refinement are led to choose this spot as a home, in order to the better education of their children. All these things tend to promote quietness and order in common life, and throw a restraint upon the impulses of the hundreds of young men there assembled. Then the dormitory system has recently been abolished, and the students board and lodge in private families, being under the common law for citizens, and finding it for their interest to conform to the same rules of propriety. Of course, there are

persons and places in the community whose aim it is to entice the young to dissipation and vice, and students are found who yield readily to the instincts of a depraved nature ; but these instances are rare, and all those who have had experience in college life declare that this University is singularly happy in its influences, and remarkably exempt from disgraceful scenes and characters.

Having spoken of the physical surroundings of this seminary, let us now consider the scope and aim of its educational provisions. We quote from the Catalogue : —

“In the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, that grade of studies has been established which in our country is usually designated as the Collegiate, or Undergraduate. This, in all our colleges, corresponds in general to the course in the Gymnasia of Germany. In the University of Michigan, it is a cardinal object to make this correspondence as complete as possible. Hence it is proposed to make the studies here pursued, not only introductory to professional studies, and to studies in the higher branches of science and literature, but also to embrace such studies as are now particularly adapted to agriculture, the mechanic arts, and to the industrial arts generally. Accordingly, a distinct scientific course has been added, running parallel to the classical course, and extending through the same term of four years, embracing the same number of classes, with the same designations. In this course, a more extended range of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, together with English Language and Literature, is substituted for the Greek and Latin Languages. Students who have in view particular branches, as connected immediately with their pursuits in life, and who do not aim at general scientific or literary study, are admitted to Optional Courses.

“The design of the Regents and Faculty is to make the Collegiate or Gymnastic Department as ample and rich as possible, and to adapt it to the wants of all classes of Students that properly come within its range.

“But the Regents and Faculty cannot forget that a system of Public Instruction can never be complete without the highest form of education, any more than without that primary education which is the natural and necessary introduction to the whole. The Undergraduate Course, after all that can be done to perfect it, is still limited to a certain number of years, and necessarily embraces only a limited range of studies. After this must come professional studies, and more extended studies in Science, Literature, and the Arts ; which alone can lead to profound

and finished scholarship. In such a system of education, that which forms the culmination of the whole cannot be discarded. An institution cannot deserve the name of a University, which does not aim, in all the *matériel* of learning, in the Professorships which it establishes, and in the whole scope of its provisions, to make it possible for every student to study what he pleases, and to any extent he pleases. Nor can it be regarded as consistent with the spirit of a free country to deny to its citizens the possibilities of the highest knowledge.

"The Medical and Legal Departments already established belong to the University proper.

"The University course is also already, in part, opened, in the Department of Science and Letters; where courses of Lectures are given for those who have graduated at this, or other institutions, and for those who in other ways have made such preparations as may enable them to attend upon them with advantage. These Lectures, in accordance with the educational system of Germany and France, will form the proper development of the University, in distinction from the College or the Gymnasium now in operation." — pp. 33 – 35.

It will at once be perceived that the organization of this liberal plan, and its application to a Western University, must have been achieved by highly cultivated and enlightened minds; and that the men who are most closely connected with its affairs must be possessed of fine natural powers and large experience.

The present Chancellor is a type of the prevailing spirit. The name of Henry P. Tappan is one well known in the world of letters; and its owner, whether viewed as a polished gentleman, a profound scholar, or a Christian philosopher, stands among the first men of the age. Associated with him in the various professorships are active workers, deep thinkers, men of character and genius, some of whom are already widely known through their valuable contributions to scientific and educational advancement, while others give brilliant promise of future fame, and all are earnestly engaged in a work of present usefulness which will bring ample reward in the development of the minds and hearts now under their training.

The material helps provided by the University for this culture are already great, and will be continually increased. The Library numbers eight thousand volumes of valuable works, which are daily accessible to students. The Museum,

in its various departments of Natural History, Anatomy, and *Materia Medica*, contains a large collection of choice specimens, and the Gallery devoted to the illustration of History and the Fine Arts presents many objects of beauty and of classical interest. The Chemical Laboratory is one of the most complete and best arranged in the country, and contains, among other valuable apparatus, the celebrated Ruhmkorff's Coil, for the demonstration of the workings of electricity. The Observatory possesses one of the best meridian-circles in existence, and a refracting telescope, than which there are but two others in the world of larger size.

These numerous facilities for a complete education are offered to the student at so low a price as not to deserve to be called a price, and may be considered as virtually free to all. The sum of ten dollars, paid at the commencement of his career, and five dollars paid annually, entitles the student to the full enjoyment of the advantages of every department in the University. The necessary expenses for board, lodging, and incidentals may be included in the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and some, by strict economy, live on a still smaller sum. To refer again to the Catalogue:—

“The University of Michigan is popular, in the strictest sense; whether we consider its course of study, or the fact that it is freely opened to all the people, without distinction.

“Its present condition confirms this view of its character. While the sons of the rich, and of men of more or less property, and, in large proportion, the sons of substantial farmers, mechanics, and merchants, are educated here, there is also a very considerable number of young men dependent entirely upon their own exertions,—young men who, accustomed to work on the farm, or in the mechanic's shop, have become smitten with the love of knowledge, and are manfully working their way through to a liberal education, by appropriating a portion of their time to the field or the workshop.”—pp. 67, 68.

The summary of the classes proves that these advantages are by no means unknown or neglected. The number of students in attendance at present is six hundred and seventy-four.

We have shown our readers Michigan as she was in her beginning, as a Territory, and as she is now, in her youth, as a State. If such results have been attained under so great dis-

advantages,—through so much toil and privation,—what may she not become, with her resources fully developed by an industrious population, under the guidance of minds educated and disciplined in so noble a school as her State University?

We take leave of this subject at a time when the whole nation is pausing in dread suspense for the issue of a political storm, which threatens to shake, if not to overthrow, the principles upon which we have attained our magnificent growth, and, through these, the cause of liberty throughout the world. The ancient landmarks may be removed, and strife and bitterness follow the breaking up of former restraints; but whatever may be the event, Michigan, from her geographical and political position, has an important part to play in the future, and it is for her well-wishers to hope that her past career of trial and experience, and her present high aims and enlarged views, may enable her to discharge to the full her duties and responsibilities.

ART. XI. — 1. *Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science. With other Addresses and Essays.* By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Harvard University, late Physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Member of the Society for Medical Observation at Paris, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.* Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1861. 12mo. pp. 406.

2. *Another Letter to a Young Physician: to which are appended some other Medical Papers.* By JAMES JACKSON, M.D., Professor Emeritus of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Harvard University. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1861. 16mo. pp. 179.

It is by no means an insignificant fact, that *wit* and *wisdom* come from the same root; they represent the same knowing

* We hope that, when Dr. Holmes publishes another book, he will omit most of